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# Poland



FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT SECTION

RESEARCH BRANCH

TRADE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT



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Ontario. Trade and development dept

FOREIGN MARKET STUDY

POLAND

Prepared by:

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YCP  
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## F O R E W O R D

Export marketing research is a subject of considerable interest to our Department, to Ontario manufacturers and to businessmen who may be interested in exports. The Foreign Market Studies which are undertaken by our Section, are written for the use of our Trade and Industry Division, and specifically by our Marketing Branch and Trade Mission members. These studies depict the economic background of the countries that will be visited. For this reason our Foreign Market Studies are, in the first instance, working documents designed for the use of the Department and cannot be taken in their entirety as expressing the opinion or position of the Department of Trade and Development.





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# Equivalents of metric, Imperial and U.S. units of measure

Metric Units		Imperial and U.S. Equivalents		Imperial and U.S. Units		Metric Equivalents
<u>Length -</u>						
1 centimetre (cm)	.....	0.394	inch	1 inch	.....	2.540 cm
1 metre (m)	.....	{ 3.281	feet	1 foot	.....	30.480 cm
1 kilometre (km)	.....	{ 1.094	yard	1 yard	.....	0.914 m
		{ 0.621	mile	1 mile	.....	1609.344 m
		{ 0.539	int. naut. mile	1 International nautical mile	.....	1852.000 m
<u>Area -</u>						
1 square centimetre - cm <sup>2</sup>	..	0.155	square inch	1 square inch	.....	6.451 cm <sup>2</sup>
1 square metre - m <sup>2</sup>	.....	{ 10.764	square feet	1 square foot	.....	9.290 dm <sup>2</sup>
1 hectare - ha	.....	{ 1.196	square yard	1 square yard	.....	0.836 m <sup>2</sup>
1 square kilometre - km <sup>2</sup>	...	2.471	acres	1 acre	.....	0.405 ha
		0.386	square mile	1 square mile	.....	2.589 km <sup>2</sup>
<u>Volume -</u>						
1 cubic centimetre - cm <sup>3</sup>	...	0.061	cubic inch	1 cubic inch	.....	16.387 cm <sup>3</sup>
1 cubic metre - m <sup>3</sup>	.....	{ 35.315	cubic feet	1 cubic foot	.....	28.317 dm <sup>3</sup>
		{ 1.308	cubic yard	1 cubic yard	.....	0.765 m <sup>3</sup>
<u>Capacity -</u>						
1 litre (L)	.....	{ 0.879	Imp. quart	1 Imperial British quart	.....	1.136 L
		{ 1.057	U.S. liq. quart	1 U.S. liquid quart	.....	0.946 L
		{ 0.908	U.S. dry quart	1 U.S. dry quart	.....	1.101 L
		{ 21.997	Imp. gallons	1 Imperial gallon	.....	4.546 L
		{ 26.417	U.S. gallons	1 U.S. gallon	.....	3.785 L
1 hectolitre (HL)	.....	{ 2.749	Imp. bushels	1 Imperial bushel	.....	36.369 L
		{ 2.838	U.S. bushels	1 U.S. bushel	.....	35.239 L
<u>Weight or Mass -</u>						
1 kilogramme (kg)	.....	{ 35.274	av. ounces	1 av. ounce	.....	28.349 g
		{ 32.151	troy ounces	1 troy ounce	.....	31.103 g
		{ 2.205	av. pounds	1 av. pound	.....	453.592 g
				1 centerweight (100 lb.)	.....	45.359 kg
				1 hundredweight (112 lb.)	.....	50.802 kg
1 ton -	.....	{ 1.102	short tons	1 short ton	.....	0.907 t
		{ 0.984	long tons	1 long ton	.....	1.016 t





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P O L A N D





# BASIC DATA ON POLAND'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Contents	Unit of measure	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969				
						(1965 = 100)	III	IV	V	VI	VII
							1965 monthly average = 100				
Population (at years' end)	thousand	29,797	31,551	31,811	32,163	32,426	102.8	103.2	103.3	103.4	103.5
Employment in national economy	thousand	7,524	9,116	9,505	9,880	10,261	112.6	114.3	115.2	116.2	116.5
Employment in state-owned industry	thousand	2,928	3,432	3,551	3,700	3,834	111.7	114.2	114.1	113.8	114.3
Total industrial production:	1965 = 100	66.3	100.0	107.4	115.6	126.4	126.4	139.4	133.1	138.7	132.2
electric power	million KWh	29.3	43.8	47.4	51.3	55.5	126.7	146.0	131.2	128.4	122.1
hard coal	million tons	104.4	118.8	122.0	123.9	128.6	108.2	119.0	111.5	116.1	107.0
pig iron	thousand tons										
rolled products	thousand tons	6,681	9,088	9,850	10,454	11,007	121.1	127.6	122.6	124.7	120.0
metal working machines	thousand tons	4,422	6,130	6,578	6,954	7,327	119.5	126.7	125.3	125.1	121.8
sulphuric acid calculated in 100 %	thousand tons	39.0	50.6	51.7	54.6	56.8	112.3	120.0	108.1	115.3	124.7
nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers (pure component)	thousand tons	685	1,062	1,139	1,213	1,315	123.8	151.6	140.5	147.7	136.6
cement	thousand tons	477	739	827	974	1,233	166.8	197.4	200.2	208.6	204.1
cotton fabrics	million metres	6,599	9,573	10,041	11,138	11,595	121.1	123.6	122.3	127.2	127.1
Freight on railways	million tons	667	811	845	824	835	103.0	113.3	104.3	108.0	101.5
Reloading in sea ports	million tons	286.9	341.3	353.6	365.6	377.8	110.7	111.1	111.2	115.5	107.7
		21.9	26.6	26.9	28.1	32.3	121.4	123.0	120.3	144.1	125.0

For many years now, Poland's economy shows a rapid growth. In the years 1965—68, with the population increase by 2.8%, the national income in fixed prices grew by 21%. This growth has been achieved only partially by increase in employment which over that time extended by 12.6%; a crucial role was played here by investment establishments and increase in labour efficiency.

Also in 1969 a rapid increase in production was continued, especially in

the chemical and engineering industry; taking 1965 average monthly production equal to 100, the manufacture of artificial fertilizers reached in May 1969 an index of 208.6, production of sulphuric acid — 147.7 and production of rolled products — an index of 125.1. A slight drop in indices in the following two months is of season character only.

The fast growth in 1969 of reloading in sea ports, brought about by an increase foreign trade turnover, is also worth stressing.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce: Basic Data on Poland's Economic Development





## POLAND

### INTRODUCTION

Poland has an area about 120,650 sq. miles (312,500 km<sup>2</sup>). It extends 403 miles (649 km) from south to north, and 428 miles (689 km) from west to east (along parallel 52').

Poland has 1873 miles (3,014 km) of land frontiers and 326 miles (524 km) of sea frontiers. It has common frontiers of 773 miles (1,244 km; 35.2%) with the Soviet Union on the East; 814 miles (1,310 km; 37%) on the South with Czechoslovakia and 286 miles (460 km; 13%) on the West with East-Germany.

Border changes after the Second World War reduced Poland's area by about 20%. Poland ceded a large but poorly industrialized and low yield agricultural area in the east to the Soviet Union, and took over a smaller but relatively well-industrialized and higher yield agricultural area from Germany.

Wedged between Germany and Russia, Poland has been and still remains, a bridge between the highly industrialized West and the still largely agrarian East. Poland's position between different cultures, contrasting types of economies and its lack of natural boundaries, has been fraught with dangers for its political and economic independence.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1. Geography and Climate

Poland may be divided into three economic regions:

a. Region of Diversified Economy which occupies most of southern Poland and contains the most productive agricultural land, a large proportion of the minerals, and the major industrial districts.

b. Lowland Agricultural Region which is dominated by extensive agricultural and pastoral activity.

c. Upland Agricultural Region which is a rugged, sparsely populated area of the Carpathian Mountains in southeastern Poland.

In Poland the mountain ranges are the Carpathians and Sudetes in the south and southwest and Swietokrzyskie Mountains in the Central Poland region.

Poland is subjected to considerable meteorological variations. It is characterized by a severe winter, a warm spring, a warm and rainy summer and a cool and rainy fall.

Yearly temperatures vary from an average temperature of less than 30°F in January to an average of 65°F in the summer.

Poland is open to the influence of the prevailing, variable westerly winds, except when these are replaced during winter by heavy masses of cold air from the east.

Precipitation (in winter mostly in the form of snow) is moderate, except along the southern highland fringe.

### 2. Human Resources

According to the United Nations data the population of Poland was estimated at the end of 1964 at 32,426,000 and will be 38,400,000 at the end of 1980.

The crude birth rate in Poland per 1,000 inhabitants in pre-war and post-war periods was as follows:

	<u>1935-9</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>
Births	14.0	19.1	13.1	16.3

Source: United Nations





As a result of the high birth rate experienced immediately after the Second World War, Poland will need to provide about 1.5 million new jobs during the period 1966-1970.

Large movements of manpower away from agriculture to sectors of higher productivity is one of the results of Poland's industrialization. In Poland this trend was influenced by a special factor: resettlement of the Western territories largely by farmers evacuated from the eastern part annexed by the Soviet Union.

The population in Poland dependent on agriculture was 60% of the total in pre-war Poland (1931). In post-war Poland (1960) this had fallen to 38%.

Warsaw, the most populous city (1.27 million), is the principal political and cultural center of the nation. Lodz is the second largest city of Poland. It is Poland's largest textile centre and has the nickname "the Polish Manchester". Other important Polish cities are: Krakow, Poznan, Wroclaw and Gdansk.

Warsaw is the most westernly oriented capital of Eastern Europe.

### 3. Constitution and Government

Poland's governmental structure is similar to that of the Soviet Union. The Polish Constitution was adopted in 1952. The titular head of State is Marshal Marian Spychalski.

The Constitution invests the Sejm, a unicameral parliament, with the supreme authority of State. The Sejm is composed of 460 deputies. When the Sejm is not in session its functions devolve upon the Council of State.

The execution of state policy is the responsibility of the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head (Josef Cyrankiewicz).

Control over the administration of State resides in the Supreme Chamber of Control.

The real power of the State is in the hands of the Polish United Workers Party (Communist) which controls the government's activities at all levels. Wladislaw Gomulka is, as First Secretary, the head of the Party and is the real head of Poland.

The emancipation from the Soviet Union, which began with Mr. Gamulka's defiance of Mr. Khrushchev in October 1956, has gone on steadily and discreetly ever since.



## STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

### 1. General

Prior to World War II, Poland was predominantly an agricultural country. At present, Poland is as dependent on factories and mines as on farms. The trend toward industrialization began prior to World War II.

During the Second World War the Polish economy suffered from immense destruction of fixed capital assets, livestock, and inventories.

Since the last War, Poland's planned economy has stressed industrialization, especially heavy industry. The economic trend has been transformation of Poland's economic structure from an essentially agrarian to an industrial country. And so Poland, once part of Europa's "backyard", has slowly emerged as an industrially advanced country.

The shift of manpower from branches of lower efficiency to those of higher efficiency, especially from agriculture to industry, helped to speed recovery. Manufacturing output was also increased greatly by the takeover of one part of former German territory.

The economic system in Poland is based on State ownership of all means of production, mineral resources, transportation, banks, large and medium-size industrial and commercial enterprises, public services and state-farms.

However, peasants, handicraftsmen, and owners of small workshops may possess private properties.

Polish national income has been growing at the rate of approximately 6% a year nominally. The national income figures during the period 1961-1968, are as shown in the following:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Billion Zloti</u>	<u>Index No.</u>
1961	411	100.0
1962	426	103.6
1963	460	111.9
1964	497	120.9
1965	531	129.2
1966	569	138.0
1967	606	147.4
1968	669	162.8

Source: United Nations: Economic Survey of Europe





Poland belongs at present to the group of countries with a relatively high rate of economic development. Poland's new economic pragmatism was formally accepted by the party's Fourth Congress (middle of 1964). Poland was the first of the Soviet-Bloc countries to follow the path towards economic decentralization and worker's self-management which Yugoslavia had begun to explore. For a time development in Polish industry appeared to tend towards a "real market" model.

In spite of all economic experiments in Poland, there is, as in other collectivist and centrally planned systems, a direct and far-reaching engagement of the state in economic life.

## 2. Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry

### (a) Agriculture

The collectivization of agriculture in Poland goes very slowly. About 85.4% of total agricultural land is under private ownership. 1% is in the hands of cooperative farms and 1.3% in State farms (1964).

Over the first few years after the War, between 2 and 2½ million peasants were settled in the Western territories, where they took over the tilling of about 6 million hectares of arable land.

The size of farms in Poland is small. According to the 1960 census, more than 2.2 million farms have less than 12.5 acres and another 0.9 million farms have less than 25 acres. There are some 8,000 state farms averaging about 1,000 acres each.

Climate and soil combine to give Poland a mixed type of farming. The main crops are grains (rye, oats, wheat and barley), potatoes, sugar beet and fodder crops. Rye and potatoes are usually produced in the poorer sandy soils, wheat and sugar beet in the more fertile brown soils of Southern Poland. Hops and tobacco are located on favourable soils in the centre and south. Non-tropical fruit, dairy, poultry and pig products are part of the general farming in most districts of the country. The production of grain and potatoes was more than sufficient for home consumption before the Second World War and the surplus was exported. From 1953, Poland had to import annually about 1 million tons of grain. The Western parts of Poland are much more prosperous agriculturally than the eastern parts. Prior to the Second World War this was a land of huge estates in the possession of absentee owners. Pasture, hay and forage crops occupy much of the farmland. Potatoes are the leading crop of Poland, although the acreage devoted to them is only half of that devoted to rye.



Of growing importance in Polish agriculture are fruit crops. Apples lead this trend.

Production and yields of some basic crops in Poland, 1960 to 1964 and 1965 Plan (output in millions of tons and yields in quintals per hectare), were as follows:

Production - million of tons (1)			
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Total cereals	72.4	77.1	80.3
of which:			
Wheat	3.6	3.9	4.7
Rye	7.7	7.7	8.5
Barley	1.4	1.4	1.5
Potatoes	13.6	15.5	14.8
Sugar-beet	46.1	48.6	50.8

Source: Europa Yearbook

Livestock Production  
( '000 )

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Horses	2,590	2,643	2,673
Cattle	10,390	10,768	10,940
Pigs	14,251	14,233	13,911
Sheep	3,164	3,321	3,328



The Polish Government intends to promote mechanization of Polish agriculture by all available means. It believes that mechanization should increase productivity in agriculture and release surplus farm labour to the industrial sector.

The forthcoming five-year plan expects an increase from 104,000 tractors in 1964 to 240,000 tractors by 1970.

Agriculture plays an important role in Polish Foreign Trade. The structure of Polish imports and exports of agricultural products and foodstuffs, 1965-1967. in percentage of the total was as follows:

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Imports	18.6	16.5	11.6
Exports	20.5	18.6	19.0

Source: East-West Trade

Agriculture in Poland is still one of the main earners of foreign currency.

The Polish Plan for 1970 postulates an intensification of domestic cereals production, which will be achieved by raising yields and changing the production from predominantly rye at present to wheat and barley. Cattle and hog production are also to be increased.

With present agricultural techniques, labour force, and arable area, Poland can certainly feed herself today, if the weather is normal. But population in Poland is growing. The United Nations forecast for 1980 is 38.4 million or 23.27% more than in 1964. The arable land in Poland cannot be extended very much except through costly draining and irrigation schemes. The proportion of the urban population to the country population is becoming larger and larger. With the growth of the urban population, the average standard of diet tends to improve because the urban dweller wants more and better food.

#### (b) Fisheries

Fisheries play a minor role in the Polish economy. Poland's fish catches in thousand metric tons, 1966-1968, were as follows:





	<u>'000</u>
1966	321.4
1967	320.9
1968	385.5

Source: Europa Yearbook

(c) <u>Forestry</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
		<u>'000 m<sup>3</sup></u>	
Gross Forestry Production	19,765	20,313	20,751
Coniferous & Broadleaved Wood	16,802	17,432	18,107
Broadleaved Roundwood	2,732	2,985	3,151

Source: Europa Yearbook

Forest lands in Poland are mostly owned and managed by the State.

In the period 1961-1975, 585,000 ha (1) will be afforested.

In Poland, where both forest and wood using industries are under state control, the necessity of making the fullest possible use of all the wood available is accepted and much of the rise in the supply of industrial wood expected will come from small-sized wood and the diversion of fuelwood to industrial use. Meanwhile wood-using industries are being re-located to draw more effectively on existing forest area, and new plantations are being established in the vicinity of industries.

### 3. Mining

Poland is endowed with diverse mineral wealth. The coal deposits of the Upper Silesian basin are an important factor in the establishment of industry in this region. Upper Silesia forms the core of Poland's hard-coal mining. It accounts for about 90% of her known resources, and for a still greater share of her output.

Note: (1) hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres



Poland has substantial resources of brown coal. Probable and possible reserves have in fact been estimated as high as 33,000 or even 38,000 million tons.

Total production of coal is approximately 135 million metric tons, including some 20 million metric tons of brown coal. About 84% of the domestic production of coal is used in Poland.

Deposits of zinc and lead are also important. Today Poland is one of the leading producers of zinc in the world.

Poland's iron ore reserves are estimated to be over 225 million tons. Most of the iron ore produced in Poland is not of good quality. About 6 million tons of iron ore are imported from the Soviet Union.

Vasts deposits of copper were discovered near Lublin - Sieroszowice. It is claimed that the deposits are equal to those of Northern Rhodesia, and among the richest in the world.

In 1956, vast resources of native sulphur were found in the Tarnobrzeg and Piaseczno area. According to estimates there are 95-110 million tons of pure sulphur ores with about 20-25% content. On these estimates Poland would own nearly one-fifth of the known global reserves in sulphur.

The annexation of Poland's eastern territories by the Soviet Union after the II World War deprived Poland of the most productive parts of its oil basin in the Brohobycz - Boryslaw area. Exploitation of oil resources has recently begun in the sub-Carpathian oil regions. New deposits of oil have been discovered in the Mielec, Jaroslaw and Lubaczow areas.

Poland's oil resources supply only 5 per cent of the demand. The expected increase in the consumption of oil over the next ten years is 17 per cent annually. Poland receives most of its needs in crude petroleum from the Soviet Union by way of pipeline.

One of the largest projects now under construction is the oil refinery and petrochemical plant at Plock. When this refinery is completed, Poland should have an exportable surplus of petrochemicals.

Poland produces some quantities of bismuth and cadmium and recovers germanium from its zinc-lead ores. Other mineral resources include huge deposits of rock salt near Cracow and minor deposits of nickel, cobalt, chromium, magnesium, arsenic and barium. Some silver is mined in Poland, where it is found in combination with lead deposits.



	1966	1967	1968
Coal . . . . . (million metric tons)	122	124	129
Lignite . . . . . ( " " " )	24.5	23.9	26.9
Crude Petroleum . . . ( '000 " " )	400	450	475
Iron Ore . . . . . ( " " " )	3,053	3,077	3,050
Crude Zinc-Lead Ores . ( " " " )	2,774	2,885	3,003
Natural Gas . . . . . (million cu. metres)	1,376	1,570	2,558

Source: Europa Yearbook

#### 4. Industry

In the last two decades in Poland, there has been a notable change in the economic structure. From an agricultural and extractive industry country, Poland is changing to an industrial-manufacturing one. Major progress has come in the metallurgical and heavy machinery industries, shipbuilding, mining and in production of high power electrical generating equipment.

Polish industry made intensive efforts to increase the quality of production, to eliminate waste and to improve the efficiency of utilization of industrial stocks.

Poland is a rapidly industrializing country. In order to create a stronger inducement to economize on materials as well as on other expenses, it has been decided to shift emphasis to such criteria of the efficiency in enterprises as profits.

Polish industry is predominantly State-owned. In 1967, State owned enterprises accounted for 89.0% of total industrial production and 86.4% of employment. Most of the rest is co-operative enterprises.

#### Steel Industry

Poland has given priority in its economic planning to the development of the steel industry. The steel output which reached 1.6 million tons in 1947, increased to 11 million tons in 1968. The steel industry in Poland is dependent upon imports of ore. Poland imports ore from the Soviet Union, Sweden, Brazil and other sources.

The steel works in the new town of Nova Huta is one of the largest integrated iron and steel works in Europe. It is estimated that this plant will double the pre-war iron and steel capacity of Poland. Most of the original equipment for this integrated mill was supplied by the Soviet Union.

The production of machinery, machine tools and metal products was also greatly expanded in recent years.





Poland's production in ferrous metallurgy, (thousand metric tons), was as follows:

		<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Pig Iron	('000 tons)	5,855	6,581	6,840
Crude Steel	('000 tons)	9,850	10,454	11,007
Rolled Products	('000 tons)	6,578	6,954	7,327
Steel Pipes	('000 tons)	544	602	638

Source: Główny Urząd Statystyczny,  
Rocznik Statystyczny, 1968

### Metallurgical and Machinery Products

These are most important implications for modernization of the Polish industry. In 1967, the exports of machines and transport equipment increased from \$71.7 million in 1965 to \$151 million and accounted for 45.6% of total Polish exports.

Poland has fairly modern ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industries. Ferrous industry expanded rapidly as the basis of heavy industry. It consists of a modernized steel plant in Silesia, the newer large, Lenin Steel Mill at Nova Huta. Since Poland is not self sufficient in iron ore, it has to import a sizable amount of iron ore from U.S.S.R., etc.

Non-ferrous metallurgy consists mostly of zinc, and associated products. Polish zinc production has increased slowly, from 156,000 tons in 1955 to 196,000 tons in 1967.

### Chemical Industry

The pre-war Polish chemical industry was mainly confined to the production of products easily produced and of simple chemical structure. The leading plants were those of Tomaszów Mazowiecki (rayon), Pabjanice (pharmaceuticals) and Moscie (nitrogenous fertilizers).

After the Second World War, several chemical plants were constructed and expanded to produce basic chemical products such as soda, sulfuric acid, chlorine, carbide, nitrogen compounds and phenol. The Polish chemical industry has considerably increased its output over the pre-war level. Poland now produces 1.5% of the world output of sulphuric acid and 3.2% of the world's production of soda ash. Poland is building a large petro-chemical industry based on Russian oil imports.

The share of chemical production in over-all Polish industrial production rose from 8.7% in 1963 to 11% in 1969. By the early 1969's, the chemical industry employed nearly 180,000 or about 6% of the industrial total.



In organic chemicals, the industry concentrated on coke and coal tar. Recently, Poland has begun producing synthetic rubber, plastics, synthetic fibre and pharmaceuticals.

Only 3% of Polish chemical output is exported, and exports are still confined mainly to the traditional items such as soda, carbide, electrodes and products of coal-tar distillation. Poland exports some wood-pulp, but it is itself short of refined cellulosic raw material and imports some 80,000 tons a year.

About one-fifth of the Polish capacity in the chemical industry is believed to be technologically obsolete. Of the rest, about one-tenth embodies up-to-date equipment.

In the second Five Year Economic Plan, chemicals are first among the industries marked for the most rapid rate of development.

According to Poland's Programme for Chemicals, 1956-1975, total output (000' tons) and output per capita (kg) would be as follows:

	Output -total- (000' tons)		Output -per capita- (kg) (1)	
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1975</u>
Sulphuric acid ( $H_2SO_4$ )	481	2,210	17.5	59.0
Soda ash	214	1,040	7.2	27.8
Nitrogenous fertilizers $N_2$	175	815	6.4	21.7
Phosphate fertilizers $P_2O_5$	123	650	4.5	17.3
Chlorine	19	215	0.7	5.7
Plastics	12	300	0.4	8.0
Synthetic fibres	0.8	75	0.03	2.0
Natural fibres	58	175	2.1	4.7
Rubber production	75	310	2.8	8.3
Synthetic rubber	-	150	-	4.0
Sulphur	14	750	0.5	20.0

Note: (1) Per capita outputs for 1975 given for anticipated population.

Source: Pojda and Zajac, in "Gospodarski Plan", No. 8, 1958



### Forest Industry

Poland possesses large timber tracts. The timber in Poland is used as fuelwood, pulpwood, and for production of furniture, fibreboard and cellulose.

In 1967, logging operations yielded 20.3 million cubic meters of wood products. Of this, 7.6 million cubic meters were used for timber, 2.1 for pit props, 2.1 for pulpwood and 0.7 for firewood. In 1966, Poland exported 500,000 cubic meters of pulpwood.

### Textile Industry

The textile industry in Poland has increased its output over the pre-war production. Besides the modern textile factories in Poland, there are many textile factories still using machinery fifty or more years old.

The following table shows the improvement in Poland's textile industry:

1950: Poland had 717 thousand cotton spinning spindles

1964: The number of cotton spinning spindles was  
1,965 thousand

1952: 1,000 automatic cotton looms were installed in  
Poland

1964: 9,605 automatic looms were installed

1966: 11,700 automatic looms were installed

Trade in textiles is controlled by Textilimport. About 8 percent of the total import payments went on textiles.

Selected textile products are shown below:

Commodity	Unit	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cotton cloth .....	mill. meters	432	561	667	811	845	824	835
Wool cloth .....	mill. meters	56	76	79	91	92	90	94
Rayon cloth .....	mill. meters	54	80	103	103	104	114	118
Footwear .....	mill. pairs	29	55	82	112	111	115	126

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce: Basic Data on Poland's  
Economic Development

In 1965, Poland's industrial production grew rapidly, and all major industrial branches exceeded their annual targets by a significant margin.

In the period 1964-1965, Poland has had difficulties in meeting demand for a considerable number of products of the heavy as well as the light industries.





Output of major industrial products in Poland, 1966-68  
is as follows:

INDUSTRY

		1966	1967	1968
Petrol, incl. Synthetic . . . . .	('000 metric tons)	819	1,013	1,181
Combustible Oil . . . . .	( " " " )	1,008	1,264	1,688
Pig Iron . . . . .	( " " " )	5,855	6,581	6,840
Crude Steel . . . . .	( " " " )	9,850	10,154	11,007
Coke . . . . .	( " " " )	14,800	15,200	15,700
Rolled Steel Products . . . . .	( " " " )	6,578	6,954	7,327
Heavy Current Cables . . . . .	( '000 km. )	11.9	55.5	65.1
Machine Tools . . . . .	('000 metric tons)	51.7	51.6	56.7
Industrial Machinery . . . . .	( " " " )	302.2	311.3	330.5
Motor Cars . . . . .	(number)	29,200	27,700	40,100
Lorries . . . . .	( " " )	29,500	32,200	35,100
Tractors . . . . .	( " " )	26,200	31,630	37,041
Radio Sets . . . . .	( " " )	623,000	612,000	787,000
Television Sets . . . . .	( " " )	412,000	495,000	560,000
Sulphuric Acid . . . . .	('000 metric tons)	1,139	1,213	1,314
Calcinated Soda . . . . .	( " " " )	621	627	637
Caustic Soda . . . . .	( " " " )	247	276	307
Cement . . . . .	( " " " )	10,040	11,138	11,593
Cellulose . . . . .	( " " " )	398	427	461
Paper . . . . .	( " " " )	657	672	681
Soap . . . . .	( " " " )	81.8	86.1	87.3
Cotton Textiles . . . . .	(million metres)	845	824	835
Woollen Textiles . . . . .	( " " " )	91.5	90.1	94.5
Leather Footwear . . . . .	(million pairs)	52.6	57.6	63.2
Electric Power . . . . .	(GWh)	47.4	51.3	55.5

Source: Europa Yearbook 1970



5. Public Utilities

a. Electricity

Among the nations of Europe, Poland is outstandingly well endowed in primary energy. Poland uses primarily hard coal for electric power production. Hydraulic power in Poland is insignificant.

In 1969, Poland produced 60,060 million kw hours of electrical energy; an increase over the preceding year of 8.2%. The planned production for 1970 is 72,000 million Kwh.

The annual growth rate in installed capacity is about 1,000 M.W.

According to the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, electricity production in Poland was as follows:

Production (million Kwh)

1966	47,388
1967	51,252
1968	55,524
1969	60,060

Consumption of electric power in Poland by main industrial sectors is as follows:

Mining	19%
Basic Metals	23%
Manufacture of Metal Products	9%
Chemicals	21%

b. Atomic Energy

Poland's long-range programme of energy sources is hard coal which up to now has supplied almost all its requirements of energy. For this reason nuclear power in Poland still remains in its preparatory stage and Poland has no plans for the construction of nuclear power plants before the 1980 period when the coal supplies may begin to run low. Nuclear power may then begin to play a significant role in Poland's power economy.

Poland's efforts are mainly concentrated on the solution of some basic problems as well as the utilization of radioactive substances in industry, medicine, agriculture, etc.



For these purposes one 2 M.W. EWA reactor at Swierk produces radioisotopes. Poland has several hundred industrial and medical isotope laboratories. The number of curies of radioisotopes used in Poland in 1964 was 6,200.

Poland has uranium in the Riesengebirge on a small scale, mainly in the Klodzka region. According to the statement by the Polish Government's Plenipotentiary for the Peaceful Utilization of Nuclear Energy, (Trybuna Ludu, 14, 8, 1958) more good deposits of uranium have been discovered in Poland.

Money expended by the Polish Government for the peaceful uses of atomic energy, 1961-1965, was as follows:

	Total Million of Dollar	As % of G.N.P. %
1961	16.94	0.09%
1962	16.65	0.09%
1963	19.94	0.1%
1964	21.13	Not available
1965	21.55	Not available

Source: Atomic Handbook

It must be emphasized that Poland has an excellent staff of nuclear scientists and that Polish traditions in nuclear research go back to Marie Curie - Skladowska and are the result of her efforts to foster the study of radio-activity in Poland.

## 6. Gross National Product

The Polish economy has developed into a fairly advanced industrial economy since 1945. The share of agriculture's national income fell from 44.9% in 1938 to only 17.6% in 1967. For detailed figures, see the table below:

National Income by Sector of Origin, 1960, 1964-67  
(In Billions of Current Zlotys)

Sector of Origin	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total .....	375	475	512	546	576
Industry .....	178	249	273	292	313
Socialized .....	170	240	264	282	302
Private .....	8	9	9	10	11
Construction .....	35	44	46	50	57
Socialized .....	31	39	41	45	49
Private .....	4	5	5	5	8
Agriculture .....	89	94	98	103	101
Socialized .....	6	7	8	7	9
Private .....	83	87	90	96	92
Forestry .....	10	10	10	10	10
Transportation and Communication .....	22	29	32	35	36
Trade .....	35	42	44	46	48
International Payments Balance .....	5	3	..	3	4
Others .....	6	9	9	10	10

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce: Basic Data on Poland's  
Economic Development





Prior to the Second World War, the contribution of industry to the National Product was 29%. In 1967 it was 54.4%.

The average rate of growth of Polish National Income was as follows (in percentage):

<u>Average Rates of Growth of National Income (%)</u>		
<u>1950 - 1955</u>	<u>1955 - 1960</u>	<u>1960 - 1968</u>
8.6	6.3	7.2

Source: United Nations

## 7. Foreign Trade

Before the Second World War, Poland traded principally with the countries of Western Europe. At this time the overwhelming bulk of Polish exports consisted of foodstuffs and raw materials. Among them three principal items: food, fuel and timber, contributed almost four-fifths of the total. Other important exports were: zinc, glass and ceramic ware and textiles. In 1937 raw material and agricultural products accounted for over 84% of the total exports. The exports of products of heavy industry accounted for only 1% of Poland's exports. In this period, Poland imported a large number of manufactured products.

After the Second World War, Polish Foreign Trade, changed both in types of commodities and geographical direction. Poland, a country without historically-shaped broad foreign trade relations, began developing them on a large scale after World War II. The expansion of trade with the communist countries was particularly intensive.

In Poland, foreign trade is a monopoly of the State. The state exercises this monopoly through a number of foreign trade enterprises which, although independent organizations, are under the direct control of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. These trade enterprises negotiate and sign every contract.

The field of activity of each enterprise is usually limited to the exports and imports of goods connected with a particular industry. The Ministry of Foreign Trade prepares import and export plans, which are integrated with the general economic plan and therefore share its immobility once compiled. There are distinct plans for exports, imports, payment balances, transport and the incomes and expenditures of the foreign trade organizations.

The Polish Foreign Trade shows in the table as follows:



# Foreign Trade 1922-1968

(Million Dollars)

	Total		Other Communist Countries		Non-Communist Countries	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1922	126.2	162.8	29.6	13.1	96.6	149.7
1923	230.3	215.0	50.0	13.6	180.3	201.4
1924	243.8	284.7	46.1	25.2	188.3	259.5
1925	245.1	308.6	56.8	34.2	188.3	274.4
1926	251.6	172.4	46.0	14.0	205.6	158.4
1927	281.7	323.9	53.3	45.5	228.4	278.4
1928	280.9	376.5	59.3	40.9	221.6	335.6
1929	315.1	348.4	70.4	40.2	244.7	308.2
1930	272.7	251.8	60.0	31.6	212.7	220.2
1931	210.3	164.3	40.1	18.4	170.2	145.9
1932	121.2	96.4	20.2	10.4	101.0	86.0
1933	168.7	145.3	25.5	12.9	143.2	132.4
1934	184.2	150.9	21.9	13.8	162.3	137.1
1935	174.5	162.4	17.9	13.4	156.6	149.0
1936	193.4	189.1	16.0	14.6	177.4	174.5
1937	226.3	237.5	18.6	18.7	207.7	218.8
1938	223.5	245.2	16.2	18.1	207.3	227.1
1939-44	Not available					
1945	38.0	33.9	35.7	30.7	2.3	3.2
1946	127.2	145.8	74.0	112.8	53.2	33.0
1947	248.2	320.4	102.1	105.1	146.1	215.3
1948	532.7	516.4	205.0	215.0	327.7	301.4
1949	618.8	632.5	280.8	269.4	338.0	363.1
1950	634.3	668.2	360.8	478.3	273.5	250.9
1951	761.7	924.2	434.3	535.3	327.4	388.9
1952	775.4	863.0	503.5	582.3	271.9	280.7
1953	831.0	774.3	568.9	555.9	262.1	218.4
1954	868.8	903.8	597.7	640.8	271.1	263.0
1955	919.7	931.8	574.6	601.2	345.1	330.6
1956	984.8	1021.9	573.0	668.5	411.8	353.4
1957	975.0	1251.5	559.8	760.3	415.2	491.2
1958	1059.4	1226.8	586.3	692.1	473.1	534.7
1959	1145.1	1419.6	661.3	898.0	483.8	521.6
1960	1325.5	1495.0	785.3	914.7	540.2	580.3
1961	1503.6	1686.7	867.8	966.4	635.8	720.3
1962	1646.1	1885.4	982.5	1187.9	663.6	697.5
1963	1770.0	1979.0	1057.2	1319.0	712.8	660.0
1964	2096.4	2072.2	1350.6	1306.2	745.8	766.1
1965	2227.9	2340.3	1408.7	1547.5	819.2	792.8
1966	2272.0	2494.0	1400.2	1603.9	871.9	890.8
1967	2526.0	2644.8	1611.2	1736.9	915.3	907.9
1968	2957.8	2953.0	1878.5	1838.0	979.3	1015.0

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce: Basic Data on Poland's Economic Development

In November, 1965, Poland and the Soviet Union signed a new five year trade agreement, calling for a 63% increase in trade exchanges over the 1961-1965 pact. By 1970, the annual trade between the two countries is expected to reach 8.2 billion zlotys. Export and Import payments are to be balanced by the end of the five year period.

The Soviet Union will supply Poland with raw materials, chemicals, food products (including wheat) and specialized machinery.

Polish exports to the Soviet Union will include: ships, nautical equipment, lathes, rolling stock, electro-technical products, mining equipment, machinery for the chemical, food and other light industries and for the manufacture of cardboard, electric and electronic goods, laboratory instruments and agricultural machinery.

The political events of the Autumn of 1956 favoured the re-establishment of somewhat closer commercial and financial contacts with the Western countries. During 1957-1964, Poland received U.S. farm surplus commodities to the value of \$538 million. Increases in Poland's foreign trade turnover



were particularly noticeable in its trade with Great Britain, France, Italy, Finland and Austria.

One of the basic principles of Polish Foreign Trade Policy has been, and still is, the fullest possible use of all purchase possibilities in the markets of the developing countries. In Poland's foreign trade there is increasing activity with non-European developing countries. Poland's exports of capital goods to Africa, the Near, Middle and Far East and Latin America are very important. In 1962, the share of Poland's foreign trade with these countries was 8%. In 1964, for the first time, Poland imported more goods from developing countries than from EEC countries.

At the present, however, the bulk of Poland's trade is conducted with her COMECON partners, and this state of affairs is expected to continue, though the importance of COMECON to Poland may vary in the future.



Table I

Polish Imports By Commodity Groups From Western Countries

1962-67

Commodity Groups	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total .....	668.2	720.0	823.7	809.3	902.8	946.7
Food, beverages and tobacco .....	130.0	205.7	273.2	201.1	206.8	166.1
of which:						
cereals .....	89.8	137.2	185.8	121.8	112.6	72.4
fruits and vegetables .....	5.4	6.5	5.5	13.4	12.9	14.0
feedstuffs .....	8.9	10.0	17.9	17.9	25.3	24.7
tobacco and manufactures .....	9.2	20.5	20.9	18.3	13.1	12.8
Crude materials .....	186.1	184.4	216.4	196.4	190.6	189.8
of which:						
hides and skins undressed .....	14.9	10.1	10.0	11.2	21.5	20.8
crude rubber, incl. synthetic .....	22.0	21.3	23.4	18.0	25.5	18.9
textile fibers .....	92.8	90.7	105.9	86.8	81.0	83.5
natural phosphates .....	6.1	4.5	5.7	6.2	5.4	6.5
iron ore and concentrates .....	15.7	14.0	14.7	14.7	13.4	15.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products .....	3.4	3.0	2.8	8.4	8.3	5.0
Animal and vegetable oils and fats .....	16.1	10.1	28.3	18.4	11.5	8.1
Chemicals .....	46.0	45.6	54.2	83.9	96.0	106.3
Machinery and transport equipment .....	152.2	144.2	108.6	128.2	166.1	233.0
of which:						
power generating machinery except electric .....	16.4	11.7	7.0	7.0	7.7	13.2
metal working machinery .....	8.0	11.2	18.9	12.9	10.9	15.2
electric machinery and appliances .....	31.8	31.1	28.4	29.3	29.7	36.3
automotive vehicles .....	4.0	2.0	1.9	6.5	6.5	14.3
ships and boats .....	18.4	12.2	...	1.5	19.0	32.3
Manufactured goods .....	114.6	98.7	105.6	107.9	175.4	206.3
of which:						
paper and manufactures .....	5.8	4.4	4.8	8.3	12.6	16.2
textile yarn, fabrics, and manufactures except clothing .....	11.3	6.0	9.0	10.3	14.1	20.9
ferrous metals .....	39.0	32.5	32.4	44.0	40.6	53.7
nonferrous metals .....	29.6	32.3	33.6	42.6	57.1	58.7
Photographic, professional and scientific instruments .....	5.5	5.9	4.5	5.4	7.6	9.2
Parcel post .....	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.8	5.8
Commodities not elsewhere shown .....	15.2	23.5	29.5	25.0	47.3	26.4





Table II

Polish Exports By Commodity Groups to Western Countries

Commodity Groups	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total .....	649.7	679.9	825.3	898.3	976.5	981.2
Food, beverages & tobacco .....	248.7	244.9	263.5	295.0	310.1	301.0
of which:						
meat & meat preparations .....	93.4	105.1	118.4	137.5	145.4	157.9
eggs .....	31.8	24.3	12.0	17.0	12.0	10.6
sugar, sugar preparations and honey ....	37.8	37.6	43.3	30.9	25.2	19.5
Crude materials .....	70.7	76.0	91.7	106.8	116.1	106.9
of which:						
wood in the rough or simply worked ...	36.7	41.6	55.4	62.3	53.2	45.3
textile fibers .....	2.9	3.7	2.2	1.9	4.0	4.8
ores and scrap .....	1.1	0.9	1.4	2.9	2.8	3.6
Mineral fuels .....	113.8	114.7	131.5	126.6	114.5	136.2
of which:						
coal .....	103.8	103.7	120.7	113.5	107.5	126.3
petroleum products .....	10.0	11.1	10.9	13.1	6.8	9.6
Chemicals .....	38.3	41.7	42.1	54.7	61.6	67.5
Machinery and transport equipment .....	27.8	29.2	62.7	64.3	74.5	68.8
of which:						
metalworking machinery .....	6.4	8.2	8.3	11.3	11.6	10.1
electric machinery .....	2.9	4.2	8.4	8.0	9.2	11.9
railway vehicles .....	4.3	2.4	4.6	3.6	7.5	2.0
automotive vehicles .....	1.9	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.8	2.1
ships and boats .....	2.5	0.1	0.1	2.4	3.5	5.4
Manufactured goods .....	117.1	134.0	174.6	177.0	192.1	217.5
of which:						
textile yarns, fabrics, manufactures						
except clothing .....	16.7	25.7	32.3	34.9	37.4	33.6
ferrous metals .....	43.3	39.1	53.0	48.9	52.4	77.3
non-ferrous metals .....	13.4	15.0	24.6	21.4	34.5	35.7
cement .....	9.3	10.7	9.9	10.3	6.5	6.7
Commodities nes .....	33.3	39.4	59.0	73.3	105.2	76.5
Animal & Vegetable oils & fats .....	...	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	5.6



Table III

Foreign Trade With Selected Western Countries, 1962-67

	1962	1963	Poland's Exports		1966	1967	1962	1963	Poland's Imports		1966	1967
			1964	1965					1964	1965		
Total, Free World (including U.S.)	669.7	700.3	817.6	901.5	978.1	969.3	688.0	734.9	817.7	805.2	908.6	940.4
Total, Industrialized Countries	466.6	484.6	566.7	600.7	678.7	676.2	433.9	435.3	471.3	534.0	617.8	685.4
Europe	459.0	474.5	552.5	594.2	658.1	631.3	372.5	386.5	386.8	480.2	556.6	626.8
Austria	32.6	40.5	39.9	45.4	42.5	36.8	29.2	20.3	23.5	31.9	35.8	40.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	12.6	11.3	12.8	13.6	15.0	15.2	7.7	8.0	14.3	13.8	15.0	19.0
Denmark	29.7	28.8	32.5	32.3	35.3	38.8	16.6	24.6	11.9	17.9	27.4	32.2
Finland	28.2	24.4	29.9	31.6	29.0	26.9	19.5	20.5	26.0	33.4	22.0	22.2
France	24.1	23.3	30.8	31.2	41.5	44.9	25.0	44.0	39.6	35.6	67.1	61.7
Germany, F. R.	81.9	80.5	90.7	108.8	120.4	109.9	65.7	65.4	78.4	91.5	93.7	122.8
Italy	45.5	57.0	52.9	61.2	64.5	76.1	28.0	33.8	31.3	50.2	63.8	67.5
Netherlands	12.2	13.8	13.7	15.1	17.3	19.5	8.8	9.1	10.2	13.0	13.4	18.2
Norway	7.5	7.8	11.3	10.6	13.5	15.8	6.8	9.1	10.2	12.5	11.8	11.5
Sweden	33.7	30.6	33.1	38.2	43.1	39.1	20.8	24.8	22.2	30.9	30.7	33.4
Switzerland	11.1	10.8	10.6	13.3	13.6	11.7	9.8	10.1	9.6	14.7	18.0	19.2
United Kingdom	107.8	112.5	134.8	135.8	150.3	155.0	92.3	78.6	69.5	70.6	101.6	133.2
Yugoslavia	32.1	33.2	59.5	57.1	72.1	41.6	42.3	38.2	39.1	64.2	56.3	45.9
Republic of South Africa	.6	1.1	1.5	.7	.6	2.2	3.1	3.5	1.2	.2	.3	2.6
Japan	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.9	4.1	26.3	2.7	1.2	2.5	5.4	8.0	5.9
Australia	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.3	16.6	16.2	19.3	15.9	21.0	24.4
New Zealand	.0	.0	.0	.1	.2	.2	4.1	2.7	4.4	8.0	2.2	1.8
Canada	4.3	6.3	8.6	11.0	12.7	13.9	34.9	25.2	58.1	29.3	34.7	23.9
Total, Less Developed Countries	157.2	172.6	189.6	218.7	217.5	202.1	159.6	190.7	202.3	235.8	237.8	194.2
Europe	26.0	26.0	25.9	42.8	34.7	36.9	16.1	23.9	20.1	25.1	30.9	30.3
Middle East	46.6	48.0	52.7	63.8	76.7	48.5	24.9	32.9	40.8	45.8	42.2	34.1
U.A.R.	14.1	13.3	15.4	10.6	15.9	17.5	8.7	10.9	15.8	16.1	12.9	13.1
Turkey	7.4	8.0	7.1	6.2	9.8	7.4	4.6	7.3	5.6	9.2	6.9	10.0
Africa	17.3	25.6	28.5	40.9	24.7	24.7	20.3	25.2	28.6	30.5	31.3	25.6
Far East	35.3	33.2	51.8	56.2	49.2	57.8	54.7	52.2	59.7	46.1	60.2	50.3
Ceylon	5.7	4.8	9.6	7.2	6.7	2.1	6.7	4.5	6.6	5.3	5.2	2.6
India	16.5	17.6	31.1	29.2	25.4	32.9	23.6	18.8	28.0	18.2	20.6	24.8
Latin America	32.0	39.8	37.8	21.3	32.2	34.2	43.6	56.5	59.2	88.3	73.2	53.9
Argentina	2.7	0.0	2.5	3.8	5.7	4.3	12.0	16.9	11.5	9.7	23.5	13.9
Brazil	5.9	10.0	10.1	7.1	11.3	14.4	6.2	12.8	7.9	11.1	13.4	15.4
Cuba	20.3	24.3	20.1	5.3	7.8	6.7	20.0	18.0	8.0	...	8.9	7.5



There has been a change in the pattern of the structure of Polish Foreign Trade. Prior to the Second World War, Poland imported a large number of manufactured items. In recent years there has been a growing importation of raw materials needed especially by the light industry.

Polish industry is heavily dependent on the import of raw materials. Poland imports over 80% of its requirements of iron ore, and all of its manganese ore and tin for its iron and steel industry. The nonferrous metal industry imports about 35% of zinc concentrates, all of its tin and a high percentage of its copper and aluminium needs. The petroleum refinery industry imports 93% of oil and liquid fuel.

In recent years there have been large increases in exports of foodstuffs and consumers' manufactured goods which were to a certain degree achieved at the expense of domestic supplies. Polish agricultural exports shifted towards more highly processed products, with a resultant rise in unit value.

There has been an increase in the export of industrial products such as ships, locomotives and machinery. The expansion of machinery exports has been facilitated by a slow rise in domestic capital formation.

Poland is a member of COMECON. But it has also expressed its interest in trading extensively with the West by becoming a member of the GATT.





## CANADIAN TRADE WITH POLAND

Canadian trade with Poland has been in the order of \$20 million. In 1969, Canada exported to Poland \$6.55 million, and imported \$12.41 million from her. Canadian exports have been declining over time, chiefly because of the declines in the sales of wheat and other cereals, as well as zinc ore. Trade statistics between Canada and Poland since 1966 are shown below:

### Canada - Poland Trade, 1966-1970 (\$'000)

	<u>Canadian Exports to Poland</u>	<u>Canadian Imports from Poland</u>	<u>Balance (+) (-)</u>
1966	37,404	13,757	+ 23,647
1967	25,790	14,982	+ 10,808
1968	18,240	13,351	+ 4,889
1969	6,554	12,408	- 5,854
Jan-March 1970	4,513	2,262	+ 2,251
Jan-March 1969	728	2,726	- 1,998

Source: D.B.S., Trade of Canada

The major items of Canada's exports to Poland in 1968-1969 are wheat (\$12 million in 1968 and \$2 million in 1969) and asbestos milled fibres (\$1 million in 1968 and \$2.5 million in 1969). Poland was the first East European country to import Canadian wheat in 1955. The recent poor harvest may cause Polish imports of wheat to rise.

Canadian imports from Poland amounted to \$12.4 million in 1969, the bulk of imports consisting of agricultural products, textiles, and other light-industrial products.

The balance of trade has been in favour of Canada except for 1969, and the latest figure of January-March 1970 shows a moderate surplus in favour of Canada.

There are some possibilities of exporting potash for fertilizer and iron ore for the expanding Polish steel industry. As Poland is expanding its pulp and paper mills, some potential market exists for the exports of pulp and paper equipment.



## ONTARIO EXPORTS TO POLAND

Ontario's exports to Poland **are** insignificant: in 1968, they amounted to \$565 thousand and in 1969, they amounted to \$790 thousand. While the total Canadian exports to Poland declined in 1969, Ontario exports increased. As a result, the share of Ontario increased from 3% in 1968 to 12% in 1969. The major items of Ontario's sales to Poland in 1969 were raw hides for Polish leather industry, and containers and closures.

Following the introduction of new planning techniques which include the use of profit (or "return to investment") as a major criterion in assessing the success of an enterprise, imports of machinery and equipment from the West will be decided on the basis of cost and performance. Ontario's manufacturers of machines and equipment may find potential markets in construction machinery, mining and metal working equipment, auto-parts manufacturing, pulp and paper machinery, and chemical plants.

A detailed table of Ontario's exports to Poland by commodity is provided in the appendix.



CANADIAN EXPORTS TO POLAND BY COMMODITIES  
1968 - 1969

TABLE IV

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
			QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	
	POLAND						
799	FUR-BEARING ANIMALS N E S	NO	2	150			799
6165	DUPUM WHEAT, EXCEPT SEED	BU	825,498	1,810,964			6165
6169	WHEAT, EXCEPT SEED N E S	BU	5,843,960	12,169,197	1,392,533	2,297,484	6169
17340	WHISKY	P GAL	228	2,134	228	2,135	17340
20110	CATTLE HIDES, RAW	NO	149,489	978,157	99,555	973,720	20110
20199	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW N E S					60,331	20199
20289	FUR SKINS, UNDESRESSED N E S					374	20289
21101	ALFALFA SEED	LB	561,915	234,974			21101
21103	CLOVER SEED, ALSIKE	LB	220,500	31,500			21103
21109	CLOVER SEED N E S	LB	400	400			21109
21199	SEEDS FOR SOWING N E S	LB			40	721	21199
25710	ZINC IN ORES AND CONCENTRATES	CWT	160,222	1,066,897			25710
25950	MOLYBDENUM IN ORES AND CONCENTRATES	CWT	3,201	586,150	1,391	251,450	25950
27120	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 3 GR.	TCN	413	161,619	836	267,652	27120
27130	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 4 & 5	TON	4,213	763,537	14,672	2,344,398	27130
27140	ASBESTOS SHORTS, GROUP 6-9 GRADES	TCN	300	28,765	190	20,551	27140
21036	FURS, DRESSED, MINK			100			21036
31086	FURS, DRESSED N E S			7,779		5,537	31086
31099	FUR PLATES MATS ETC DRESSED OR DYED			200		598	31099
33155	LUMBER, SPRUCE N E S	M B F	1	244			33155
37599	BROAD WOV FAB, 1 MAN-MADE FIBRE NES	LB	142	250			37599
37629	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS, WOOL AND HAIR	LB	450	1,032			37629
38199	SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION FABRICS N E S	LB	192	385			38199
38429	NARROW FABRICS	LB	62	700	5,619	14,235	38429
38499	COATED, IMPREGNATED FABRICS N E S	LB	639	599	502	712	38499
38999	TEXTILE FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S					2,959	38999
41429	ALCOHOLS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	CWT	7,200	141,040			41429
42499	PLASTIC & SYN RUBBER NOT SHAPED NES			827		11,534	42499
42549	LAMINATED PLASTICS MATERIALS	CWT	2	110			42549
42599	PLASTICS BASIC SHAPES AND FORMS NES	CWT	2	165			42599
42835	READY-MIXED PAINTS, INCL WHITE LEAD	GAL			706	5,206	42835
42929	DYESTUFFS, PIGMENTS, LAKES & TONERS	CWT			1	126	42929
45208	COPPER BARS, RODS AND SHAPES N E S	CWT	1,120	68,904			45208
45275	COPPER ALLCY SHAPES AND SECTIONS	CWT			20	1,971	45275
45945	MAGNESIUM					42,700	45945
45979	NON-FERROUS METALS N E S	LB	32,101	18,480			45979
46999	METAL FABRICATED BASIC PRODUCTS NES			495			46999
50999	GEN. PURPOSE INDUS. MACHY & PTS NES			16,333			50999
52349	WELDING APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT & PTS					2,628	52349
52415	PARTS & ACCESSORIES FOR CHAIN SAWS			300			52415
52929	CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE MACHY & PT			225			52929
52979	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY AND PARTS			337		4,080	52979
52999	SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS NES			1,000			52999
54999	AGRICULTURAL MACHY AND PARTS N E S			400		900	54999
58995	OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES N E S	NO	1	1,250			58995
58999	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES			500			58999
59017	PLEASURE AND SPORTING CRAFT N E S	NO			2	1,075	59017
60099	AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLIES EQUIP & PTS NES			264			60099
63419	TELEPHONE APPARATUS EQUIP AND PARTS					302	63419
63439	RADAR EQUIP & RELATED DEVICES & PTS			2,677			63439
65599	AIR CONDITN & REFRIG EQUIP & PT NES					10,291	65599
66015	COOKING STOVES RANGES OVENS ELEC PT			146			66015
68019	ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PARTS			12,809		18,437	68019
68039	TRANSFORMERS AND PARTS			7,310			68039
68049	SWITCHGEAR & PROTECT EQUIP & PT NES			2,093			68049
68059	INDUSTRIAL CONTROL EQUIPMENT & PTS			216			68059
70079	LAB. OPTICAL INSTR. EQUIP & PTS NES			10,000		68,760	70079
70099	MEASURING & TESTING EQUIP & PTS NES			7,560		451	70099
74016	FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD, UPHOLSTERED			208			74016
74019	FURNITURE FRAMES & WHOLE FURN. NES			260			74019
74099	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES N E S					409	74099
77919	SAFETY & SANITATION EQUIPMENT & PTS			1,639			77919
78369	SUITS, FINE SLACK & SPORT, EXC KNT	NO	1	52			78369
78809	FUR GOODS, APPAREL			5,410		5,797	78809
78899	MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL N E S			100		350	78899
83026	SKATES, ICE	PAIR			8	140	83026
83099	SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES			2,158		270	83099
85069	TABLEWARE N E S			175			85069
86099	HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL EQUIP & PT NES					542	86099
87019	BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS FOR HUMANS			252			87019
87089	VETERINARY MEDICINE FEED SUPPLEMENT			11,145			87089
87099	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD NES			1,602			87099
88069	HEARING AIDS ORTHOPAEDIC APPL & PTS					155	88069
89099	PRINTED MATTER N E S			3,407		2,760	89099
91099	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIP. & SUPPLIES NES			215			91099
94929	SIGNS AND ADVERTISING DISPLAYS NES					350	94929
94949	BUTTONS, NEEDLES PINS NOTIONS & PTS			13,931		6,901	94949
94999	MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS N E S					1,065	94999
95029	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, METAL, & PARTS			1,137			95029
95049	SHIPPING CONTAINERS PAPER & PTS NES			33,285		107,187	95049
95079	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, PLASTIC & PTS			8,106		8,467	95079
96059	TEXTILE END PRODUCTS N E S					2,862	96059
96090	METAL END PRODUCTS N E S			518			96090
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$100.00 EACH			16,772		5,544	97075
	COUNTRY TOTAL			18,239,686		6,554,117	



ONTARIO EXPORTS TO POLAND BY COMMODITIES

TABLE V

1968 - 1969

COMMODITY	VALUE \$'000	
	1968	1969
Fur-bearing Animals	.2	
Distilled Alcoholic Beverages	.7	1.4
Raw Hides and Skins, exc. Fur Skins	323.3	655.8
Seeds for Sowing	.2	
Metal Ores exc. Zinc, Conc. and Scrap	78.0	
Asbestos, unmanufactured	31.4	
Plastics and Syn. Rubber, not shaped	.2	11.5
Indus. Chem Specialties & Explosive		.1
Copper and Alloys	68.9	2.0
Woodworking Machinery	.3	
Other Special Industry Machinery	.2	
Other Agricultural Machinery, Equip.	.4	
Road Motor Vehicles	.5	
Air Conditioning and Refrig. Equip.		10.3
Cooking Equipment for Food	.1	
Electric Lighting and Control Equip.	7.3	
Measuring, Laboratory, Etc. Equip	17.1	
Furniture and Fixtures	.2	.4
Miscellaneous Equipment	1.6	
Miscellaneous Apparel		.5
Toys, Games, Sport and Recreation Equip		.4
Medical Suppl. Ophthalmic Goods Etc.		.2
Printed Matter	.1	
Photographic Goods	.2	
Miscellaneous End Products		.1
Containers and Closures	34.0	107.2
Special Transactions - Trade	.4	.1
TOTAL	565.4	790.0

Source: Ontario Exports by Countries and Commodities  
1968 - 1969





## CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM POLAND BY COMMODITIES 1968 - 1969

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
			QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
				\$		\$	
	POLAND						
1703	CORNEE BEEF, CANNED	LB N	63,350	28,060	14,400	6,317	1703
1709	BEEF AND VEAL, CANNED N E S	LB N			12,586	4,639	1709
1724	HAMS, CANNED	LB N	590,243	391,459	391,699	271,070	1724
1780	MEAT STEWS AND DINNERS, CANNED	LB N	1,058	412			1780
1799	MEAT & MEAT PREPARATIONS CANNED NES	LB N	116,035	57,993	150,647	64,304	1799
4427	HERRING, CANNED N E S	CWT N	10	200	14	778	4427
4469	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS, CANNED NES	CWT N	429	16,167	362	7,530	4469
5149	CHEESE N E S	CWT	33	791			5149
5359	EGGS, DRIED, POWDERED N E S	LB	77,000	40,077	115,046	90,781	5359
5509	HONEY	LB	39,360	15,530	11,400	4,392	5509
6420	BISCUITS & COOKIES, EXC. SODA BISC.	LB	6,666	1,062	105,189	19,965	6420
6920	POTATO STARCH AND POTATO FLOUR	LB	98,076	4,884	130,700	11,667	6920
7278	STRAWBERRIES, FROZEN	LB	1,267,998	236,766	633,196	92,961	7278
7299	FRUITS AND BERRIES, FROZEN N E S	LB	598,691	126,229	393,709	86,230	7299
7369	CURRENTS, DRIED	LB			7,930	1,783	7369
7659	FRUITS IN LIQ PRESER NOT CANNED NES	LB	2,644,945	304,789	2,354,266	264,621	7659
7892	JAMS, JELLIES AND PRESERVES, CANNED	LB	25,453	4,386	40,842	6,576	7892
7899	FRUITS AND PRODUCTS, CANNED N E S	LB	298,490	70,655	211,145	43,143	7899
9399	VEGETABLES, DRIED N E S	LB	8,044	2,516			9399
9812	BEANS, BAKED, CANNED	LB	2,455	568			9812
9865	MUSHROOMS, CANNED	LB			4,500	2,593	9865
9899	VEGETABLES & VEG JUICES, CANNED NES	LB	61,524	7,332	125,506	12,695	9899
9915	PICKLES PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE	LB N	53,264	5,588	87,470	6,145	9915
10416	CHOCOLATES, PACKAGED	LB			906	528	10416
10420	CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY N E S	LB	64,000	13,574	7,196	2,684	10420
10449	SUGAR CANDY N E S	LB	368,753	47,874	434,768	60,700	10449
10499	SUGAR PREP. AND CONFECTIONERY N E S	LB	60,976	11,134	43,366	8,172	10499
11499	SPICES, SPICE HERBS SPICE SEEDS NES	LB	59,524	9,757	33,046	5,313	11499
14699	FOOD PREPARATIONS N E S	LB	2,400	397			14699
17220	ALE, BEER, PORTER AND STOUT	GAL	1,873	2,606	720	880	17220
17360	LIQUEURS	P GAL	2,384	20,022	1,562	13,372	17360
17399	DISTILLED BEVERAGES AND SPIRITS NES	P GAL	9,757	64,291	15,860	107,759	17399
20220	FUR SKINS, FOX	NO	31,060	310,437	17,337	487,392	20220
20529	FEATHERS, DOWNS AND QUILLS	LB	4,189	19,701	2,885	14,412	20529
20549	ANIMAL BRISTLES AND HUMAN HAIR	LB	75	600			20549
21127	GRASS SEED, TIMOTHY	LB	12,015	1,248			21127
21299	OIL SEEDS OIL NUTS OIL KERNELS NES	CWT	12,423	33,389	1,034	32,078	21299
21974	CRUDE HERBS & PLANT PT FOR MEDICINE	LB				3,167	21974
29119	TEXTILE RAGS N E S	CWT	2,126	7,693	3,319	9,424	29119
31099	FUR PLATES MATS ETC DRESSED OR DYED			2,942			31099
33999	WOOD FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S			4,300		9,866	33999
35760	HARD BOARD	CWT	121,496	208,137	163,595	274,430	35760
36405	COTTON THREAD FOR SEWING	LB	15,252	15,361	12,040	10,590	36405
36468	COTTON YARN, PLIED N E S	LB	50,210	59,941	55,768	66,560	36468
37208	WOOLLEN FAB ALL WOOL 9 OZ AND LESS	LB	1,371	4,614	1,886	5,693	37208
37213	WORSTED FABRICS ALL WOOL 12 OZ & OV	LB	239	1,575	194	518	37213
37216	WORSTED FAB ALL WOOL UND 12 OV 9 OZ	LB	961	2,581	1,736	5,357	37216
37218	WORSTED FAB ALL WOOL 9 OZ AND LESS	LB	39,253	118,889	53,468	146,235	37218
37302	DUCK AND ALLIED FABRICS, COTTON	LB	1,089	1,157			37302
37315	DRILL TWILL WARP SATEEN COT BLEACHD	LB	9,281	6,908	18,343	13,223	37315
37318	DRILL TWILL WARP SATEEN COT COLORED	LB	193,067	114,508	133,630	88,922	37318
37322	CHEESE BANDAGE TOBACCO CLOTH COTTON	LB	6,283	4,773	90,502	68,447	37322
37335	BROADCLOTH & LIGHT WT POPLIN COT BL	LB	25,557	18,687	43,720	34,553	37335
37338	BROADCLOTH & LT WT POPLIN COT COLOR	LB	34,300	29,022	54,356	48,750	37338
37343	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COTTON UNBL.	LB	20,134	10,700	8,724	5,394	37343
37345	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT BLEACHED	LB	350,851	252,668	339,606	248,213	37345
37348	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT COLORED	LB	290,818	225,227	181,215	142,560	37348
37354	FLANNEL NAPPED FABRIC COT UNBL & BL	LB	818,228	518,352	455,475	297,904	37354
37358	FLANNEL NAPPED FABRIC COTTON COLORED	LB	574,812	366,397	459,958	314,729	37358
37362	DENIMS, COTTON	LB	17,446	11,414	27,522	22,131	37362
37366	GINGHAMS, COTTON	LB	29,198	26,218	31,423	26,975	37366
37382	CORUROY, COTTON, COLOURED	LB	153,212	128,617	166,788	133,624	37382
37389	PILE FABRICS, COTTON N E S	LB	3,662	3,527	11,044	11,771	37389
37395	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COTTON BL N E S	LB	184,422	138,733	133,213	99,717	37395
37398	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COT COLORED NES	LB	201,410	150,051	111,127	85,444	37398
37440	LINEN BROAD WOVEN FABRICS	LB	51,472	34,187	45,342	28,881	37440
37509	PILE FABRICS OF ONE MAN-MADE FIBRE	LB		38,687		37,665	37509
37519	RAYON BROAD WOVEN FABRICS	LB	952,192	824,988	627,956	539,879	37519
37539	NYLON BROAD WOVEN FABRICS	LB	10,952	35,955	15,975	60,817	37539
37599	BROAD WOV FAB. ONE MAN-MADE FIBRE NES	LB			4,464	4,067	37599
37759	PILE FABRICS, MAN-MADE MIXTURES	LB	63,009	45,143	45,741	39,883	37759
37767	RAYON MAN-MADE MIX. BROAD WOV FAB NES	LB			3,252	6,508	37767
37769	RAYON MIXTURE BROAD WOVEN FAB. NES	LB	6,407	5,681	54,100	41,892	37769
37789	BROAD WOVEN FAB. MIXED FIBRES N E S	LB	21,244	12,991	17,455	10,279	37789
38159	NETTING N E S	LB			1,234	1,931	38159
38359	WOVEN NARROW FABRICS, ELASTIC	LB			754	757	38359
38911	HOODS, SHAPES, FUR OR WOOL-FUR FELT	DOZ	2,100	12,587	2,020	10,824	38911
38919	HOODS AND SHAPES, TEXTILE N E S	DOZ	1,425	8,861	2,490	14,827	38919
40232	CHROMIUM OXIDES AND HYDROXIDES	CWT	44	1,100			40232
40299	INORG. BASES & METALLIC OXIDES NES	CWT	22	778			40299
40359	SULPHITES AND THIOSULPHATES N E S	CWT	440	1,425			40359
40388	POTASSIUM NITRATE, SALTPETER	CWT	8,810	48,166	1,872	11,716	40388
40391	NITRITES AND NITRATES N E S	CWT			17,885	61,634	40391
40466	SODIUM BICHRONATE	CWT	2,201	19,222	540	4,810	40466
40499	METALLIC SALTS OF INORG. ACIDS NES	CWT	15,531	51,720			40499
40699	DERIVATIVES OF HYDROCARBONS N E S	CWT	441	3,934			40699
40813	PHENOLS AND PHENOL-ALCOHOLS N E S	CWT			1,410	29,638	40813
40979	PHTHALATES & PHTHALATE ESTERS NES	CWT	220	2,900	5,139	54,514	40979
40993	ACETYSALICYLIC ACID EXCEPT TABLETS	CWT	287	8,108	224	6,359	40993
40999	ORGANIC ACIDS, ANHYDRIDES ETC. NES	CWT	400	6,308			40999
41163	HEXAMETHYLENE-TETRAMINE	CWT	5,021	45,661	9,222	80,888	41163
41569	PREPD EXPLOSIVES BLASTING AGENT NES			11,556			41569
42119	GLUE, ANIMAL	LB			199,688	21,639	42119
42605	ACID DYE STUFFS	LB	72,202	39,445	81,214	39,013	42605



CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
			\$		\$	
	<u>POLAND CON</u>					
42610	BASIC DYESTUFFS LB	25,263	21,270	23,067	20,548	42610
42615	CHROME DYESTUFFS LB			2,156	956	42615
42620	DIRECT AND DEVELOPED DYESTUFFS LB	14,861	7,930	31,519	20,132	42620
42625	SULPHUR DYESTUFFS LB			2,200	375	42625
42932	DEXTRIN AND DEXTRIN PREPARATIONS LB	22,046	1,526	22,046	10,278	42932
42946	GELATIN, INEDIBLE LB			22,000	5,914	42946
42999	INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES NES LB			40,092	2,787	42999
44260	BLOOMS RILLETS & SLABS CARBON STEEL TON	168	8,231			44260
44405	CONCRETE REINF BARS CARBON STEEL HR CWT	62,465	236,274	55,598	201,129	44405
44406	FLAT BARS, CARBON STEEL, HR N E S CWT	7,353	31,207			44406
44450	WIRE RODS, STEEL, HOT ROLLED CWT			10,471	43,450	44450
44502	PLATES CARB STEEL 60 IN OR LESS NES CWT	194,168	762,691	90,509	370,043	44502
44503	PLATES CARB STEEL OV 60 TO 100 NES CWT	44,272	174,031	34,727	156,503	44503
44508	PLATES CARBON STEEL FLOR PATTERNED CWT	879	4,135			44508
44531	STRIP, CS, HR, UP TO 12 INCHES NES CWT			222	817	44531
44533	SHEET CARBON STEEL HR 24-51 IN. NES CWT	15,643	66,600	7,113	27,871	44533
44615	STRUCT SHAPES STEEL LARGE SIZES NES CWT	16,311	65,608	7,402	32,676	44615
44618	ANGLES, CS, INTERMEDIATE SIZES CWT			17,511	64,846	44618
44620	STRUCT SHAPE STEEL INTERMEDIATE NES CWT	28,328	109,936	6,687	28,814	44620
44630	STRUCT SHAPES STEEL, BAR SIZE N E S CWT	22,559	84,842	35,349	137,865	44630
44807	PIPES AND TURES OF CAST IRON, NEW CWT			292	2,628	44807
44838	PIPES & TUBES, CS, WELDED, NEW NES CWT	1,190	7,408			44838
44905	BARBED WIRE CWT	385	2,310			44905
46506	BOLTS & HEADED OR THREADED RODS NES		74,810		29,868	46506
46508	NUTS, LOCK NUTS AND STOP NUTS N E S		89,684		72,398	46508
46514	CAP SCREWS		144,407		139,392	46514
46516	MACHINE SCREWS		6,835		5,756	46516
46532	WIRE NAILS, STEEL, 1 INCH OR MORE LB	609,517	43,125	1,404,050	99,742	46532
46538	CUT NAILS, EXCEPT RAIL SPIKES LB			25,122	1,960	46538
47303	WINDOW GLASS NOT OVER 34 OZ/SQ. FT. SQ FT	1,107,971	51,636	1,477,912	70,357	47303
47306	WINDOW GLASS OVER 34OZ/SQ. FT. SQ FT	160,595	18,168	293,343	27,457	47306
47318	WIRED GLASS IN SHEETS OR PLATES SQ FT	27,593	2,359	51,465	4,161	47318
47327	COLOURED GLASS, ORNAMENTAL ETC NES SQ FT			8,232	794	47327
47330	WHITE GLASS, CHIPPED OR ENAMELLED SQ FT	49,838	3,510	142,103	10,913	47330
47362	GLASS ARTICLES TO BE CUT, MOUNTED		1,707		1,316	47362
47399	GLASS BASIC PRODUCTS N E S		821			47399
49604	HAT & CAP MATERIALS NON-TEXTILE NES		629			49604
50799	VACUUM PUMPS, FANS, BLOWERS & PARTS		1,030			50799
52303	METAL BORING DRILLING MACHY & PARTS NO	4	18,157	4	19,708	52303
52307	LATHES, METALWORKING, TURRET N E S NO	1	5,496	3	13,515	52307
52308	LATHES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS NES NO	10	29,943	32	131,458	52308
52309	METAL MILLING MACHINES AND PARTS NO	3	19,704	5	64,048	52309
52329	MACHINE TOOLS METALWORKING & PT NES		1,963		4,597	52329
52377	JIGS FIXTURES & METALWORKING ACCESS				6,455	52377
52386	DRILLS TAPS BITS METALWRK MACHY NES				32,690	52386
52396	CUTTING TOOLS FOR METALWRK MACH NES		11,468		9,842	52396
58999	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES		424			58999
59169	PLEASURE AND SPORTING CRAFT N E S	193	5,444	401	8,232	59169
60159	AIRCRAFT N E S NO	1	3,773			60159
61108	BICYCLES NO	25,916	361,980	29,103	427,603	61108
61120	PARTS AND ACCESS. FOR BICYCLES NES		2,745		4,956	61120
62129	TIRES, BICYCLE MOTORCYCLE PNEU. NEW NO	41,900	17,744	18,100	7,607	62129
62525	TIRE TUBES FOR BICYCLES MOTORCYCLES NO			500	146	62525
63790	PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND BLANKS NO	6,733	7,149	5,538	5,762	63790
63915	RESISTORS, ELECTRONIC, AND PARTS				296	63915
68178	FLASHLIGHTS, PENLIGHTS AND PARTS NO	3,960	1,497			68178
68191	GLOBES REFLECTOR ETC FOR LIGHT FIXT		58,191		114,912	68191
68199	ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXT & PARTS NES		223			68199
69348	DRY CELL FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES NO	60,000	1,238	12,000	277	69348
69719	FOOD PREP APPLIANCES ELEC & PTS NES		525		498	69719
69899	LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT DOMESTIC & PT NES		810		900	69899
70204	AMMETERS VOLTMETERS OHMMETERS & PTS NO			48	828	70204
70217	ELEC. PROPERTY MEASURING INSTR & PT		1,612		12,743	70217
70290	ELEC. MEASURING & TESTING INSTR NES				1,106	70290
70710	OPTICAL MICROSCOPES & PTS EXC LENS NO	130	17,541	1,002	64,304	70710
70991	SURVEYING TRANSITS, THEODOLITES NO			1	291	70991
74012	FURNITURE, WOODEN, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL		181,010		105,219	74012
74032	FURNITURE, CAMP, LAWN AND VERANDA		11,669		18,144	74032
74039	FURNITURE, SPECIAL PURPOSE N E S		6,144		1,873	74039
74072	MATTRESSES NO	3,600	10,100	1,570	4,403	74072
75204	FILES AND RASPS DOZ			100	511	75204
75256	AUGERS, BITS, BRACES, HAND DRILLS				33,102	75256
75408	MECHANICS GAUGES		2,059		17,803	75408
75449	MECHANICS MEASURING TOOLS & PTS NES		16,943		20,299	75449
75532	ANVILS, VISES AND PARTS		8,041		24,270	75532
75589	HAND TOOLS AND PARTS N E S		9,661		1,056	75589
75595	CHESTS, KITS AND SETS OF HAND TOOLS		32,137		25,540	75595
75865	SCISSORS, SHEARS AND TRIMMERS NO	14,526	4,333	11,520	3,148	75865
75899	OTHER CUTLERY N E S				900	75899
76113	BROOMS AND WHISKS DOZ	48,424	173,165	56,875	219,857	76113
76149	BRUSHES N E S, AND MOPS		4,176		267	76149
76389	NON-ELEC CLEANING EQUIP & PARTS NES				5,084	76389
78119	UNDERWEAR MADE FROM WOVEN FABRICS NO			12,000	1,313	78119
78149	UNDERWEAR N E S NO	596,640	104,062	244,244	43,364	78149
78192	PYJAMAS, SLEEPWEAR NO	36,144	38,523	34,812	38,377	78192
78199	SLEEPWEAR N E S NO			12,000	13,466	78199
78309	BATHROBES DRESSING GOWNS HOUSECOATS NO	54,152	105,418	26,300	66,979	78309
78317	OUTDOOR JACKETS NO	21,880	102,491	40,882	180,936	78317
78318	OVERCOATS AND TOPCOATS NO	10,344	64,851	5,542	32,113	78318





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	<u>POLAND CON</u>					
78328	SPORTS COATS AND BLAZERS NO			660	1,306	78328
78331	OVERALLS NO			6,000	2,906	78331
78333	PANTS, MENS AND BOYS, COTTON NO	146,942	202,578	137,395	197,228	78333
78341	SHIRTS, COTTON, EXCEPT KNITTED NO	165,972	116,836	185,572	122,753	78341
78352	PANTS SLACKS WOMENS CHILDS EXC KNIT NO			3,525	7,622	78352
78369	SUITS, FINE SLACK & SPORT, EXC KNIT NO			434	6,519	78369
78399	OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S NO	3,600	578	200	1,358	78399
78404	BATHING SUITS, KNITTED NO	33,840	13,857	21,600	10,354	78404
78452	PANTS SLACKS, WOMEN GIRL CHILD KNIT NO	21,128	20,178			78452
78465	SUITS AND DRESSES, KNITTED NO			2,448	3,672	78465
78470	SWEATERS CARDG KNIT WOOL MENS BOYS NO	18,912	51,335	19,476	42,711	78470
78475	SWEATERS KNIT. MAN-MD FIBRE MEN ROY NO			49,824	61,298	78475
78476	SWEATERS KNIT MAN-MD FIB WOMEN GIRL NO			1,290	1,357	78476
78478	SWEATERS & CARDIGANS KNIT SYN FIBRE NO	26,940	33,224			78478
78479	SWEATERS & CARDIGANS, KNITTED N E S NO	117,643	165,945	97,819	63,253	78479
78482	T-SHIRTS, KNITTED, COTTON NO	547,746	253,259	220,392	86,530	78482
78485	SHIRTS, SWEATSHIRTS, KNIT. COT. NES NO	799,584	432,308	318,888	160,896	78485
78489	SHIRTS & SWEATSHIRTS, KNITTED N E S NO	69,555	42,414	61,896	32,313	78489
78499	OUTERWEAR, KNITTED N E S NO	148,320	52,552	33,112	35,547	78499
78649	HEADWEAR N E S DOZ	1,830	7,760	4,074	24,040	78649
78674	GLOVES AND MITTENS, MAN-MADE FIBRE OZ PR			500	4,289	78674
78680	GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER DZ PR	42	925	280	6,342	78680
78809	FUR GOODS, APPAREL NO			39	1,665	78809
78952	WOMENS HANDBAGS AND PURSES DOZ	16	620	18	641	78952
78999	APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S		3,076		279	78999
79012	BOOTS & SHOES MENS & BOYS LAST-MADE PAIR	85,091	203,783	211,429	499,511	79012
79014	BOOTS SHOES WOMEN & GIRLS LAST-MADE PAIR	1,560	2,935	14,940	34,859	79014
79040	WATERPROOF RUBBER FOOTWEAR PAIR	131,220	148,033	106,772	125,254	79040
83237	SKIS PAIR	3,591	54,659	3,787	58,154	83237
83262	BALLS FOR SPORTS AND GAMES N E S		6,842		5,845	83262
83289	SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES		7,856		8,980	83289
83709	GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT EQUIP N E S		9,216		11,685	83709
83711	DOLLS		1,408		3,370	83711
83716	STUFFED ANIMALS		8,373		7,130	83716
83720	CONSTRUCTION TOYS AND PARTS		1,828		3,367	83720
83789	TOYS AND PARTS N E S		54,822		64,407	83789
84432	ORIENTAL RUGS, GENUINE SQ FT	50	356			84432
84439	RUGS CARPETS RUNNERS WOOL HAIR NES SQ FT	1,219	1,047			84439
84469	RUGS MATS RUNNER COT &/OR SYN FIBRE SQ FT	2,019	1,999			84469
84499	CARPETS, RUGS, MATS AND RUNNERS NES		2,794		4,267	84499
84510	DRAPERIES & TAPESTRIES EXCEPT RUGS LB	179,959	54,632	153,839	47,708	84510
84601	BEDSPREADS, TEXTILE NO	172,930	273,618	146,742	237,194	84601
84633	BLANKETS OF COTTON NO	54,740	47,037	193,273	128,411	84633
84639	BLANKETS N E S NO	4,010	10,327	1,000	2,005	84639
84645	SHEETS, BED, EXCEPT RUBBER NO	379,442	395,961	346,472	326,356	84645
84650	PILLOW CASES, TEXTILE NO	467,620	109,165	292,075	67,699	84650
84699	REDDING, TEXTILE N E S		1,048			84699
84711	TABLECLOTHS LB	233,728	196,877	207,249	171,830	84711
84715	TABLE NAPKINS, TEXTILE LB	8,583	9,351	14,906	16,285	84715
84728	TABLE SETS LB			3,146	2,984	84728
84803	TOWELS, COTTON, TERRY LB			9,339	6,893	84803
84805	TOWELS, COTTON N E S LB	101,665	78,240			84805
84807	TOWELS, LINEN LB	245,892	182,527	113,766	83,459	84807
84839	WASHCLOTHS, BATH MATS AND SETS LB	6,267	6,043	13,928	11,845	84839
84909	FURNITURE COVERS, TEXTILE				9,725	84909
85013	COOK. UTENSILS VITREOUS ENAMEL & PT		8,905		17,498	85013
85039	FOOD PREP. AND STORAGE UTENSILS NES		2,962		966	85039
85044	FOOD CHOPPERS, CUTTERS, HAND & PTS		2,940			85044
85049	KITCHEN TOOLS & HAND APPL & PTS NES				1,080	85049
85052	TABLE KNIVES FORKS SPOONS STAINLESS DOZ	3,950	2,784	3,352	4,789	85052
85059	KITCHEN AND TABLE CUTLERY N E S		4,723		11,636	85059
85062	TABLEWARE, CERAMIC		56,165		146,325	85062
85063	TUMBLER & STEAMWARE GLASS OR CRYSTAL		102,096		96,494	85063
85064	TABLEWARE, GLASS N E S		160,188		170,678	85064
85069	TABLEWARE N E S		643			85069
86209	SEWING MACHINES, DOMESTIC NO	800	11,516			86209
86216	PARTS OF DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES		203			86216
86499	LUGGAGE N E S		15,143		13,825	86499
86608	MATCHES EXCEPT BOOK MATCHES		6,648		6,008	86608
86640	SMOKERS ACCESSORIES N E S		17,631		13,643	86640
86712	TRAYS		1,330		2,492	86712
86716	HHOLD BASKETS BOXES CANS & BAGS NES		131,720		165,461	86716
86730	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, GLASS		62,764		75,343	86730
86732	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE N E S		6,234		201	86732
86739	WARDROBE ACCESSORIES, BAGS, COVERS		4,351			86739
86799	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S		9,948		12,198	86799
87299	ANTIBIOTICS N E S		6,709			87299
89341	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS NES EXC ENGLISH		4,869		5,099	89341
89439	PICTURE REPRODUCTIONS N E S		2,347			89439
89589	ADVT. MATTER FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION		540			89589
89599	PRINTED MATTER N E S		1,873			89599
90489	DESK ACCESS. & OFFICE DEVICES & PTS				632	90489
91564	SENSITIZED PHOTOCOPY, BLUEPRT PAPER				415	91564
91569	SENSITIZED PHOTO PAPER & CLOTH NES				692	91569
91813	MOTION PICTURE FILM, SOLD, EXPOSED FT	6,780	546	31,456	2,825	91813
92124	PIANOS NO	1	228			92124
92165	STRINGED INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS NES NO	1,621	4,345			92165
93016	FIREARMS, NON-MILITARY NES & PARTS NO	250	3,468		317	93016
93019	AMMUNITION, NON-MILITARY USE & PTS		62,895		43,292	93019





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94499	SEWING ACCESSORIES AND NOTIONS NES		14,124		30,582	94499
94608	PAINTINGS AND PASTELS, MADE BY HAND NO	49	5,239	113	6,750	94608
94640	COLLECTIONS & COLLECTORS ITEMS NES		13,605		1,641	94640
94929	SIGNS AND ADVERTISING DISPLAYS NES		1,325			94929
94954	XMAS TREE DECORATIONS EXCEPT LIGHTS		203,946		196,124	94954
94966	NON-ELEC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PT NES		10,765		11,271	94966
94999	MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS N E S		5,669		392	94999
95019	BARRELS DRUMS CASINGS, METAL, & PTS NO	84	396			95019
95036	SHIPPING CONTAINERS GLASS & PTS NES		1,387		240	95036
95055	BARRELS AND KEGS, WOODEN NO			66	366	95055
95075	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, TEXTILE		1,802			95075
96154	MOTOR AND STEAMER RUGS, LAP RUGS NO	2,500	2,776	7,570	19,857	96154
96156	TENTS NO			350	4,250	96156
96159	TEXTILE END PRODUCTS N E S		10,551		1,146	96159
97010	IMPORT PACKING, RE-USABLE NOT DESCR		44,247		43,200	97010
97030	GOODS RETURNED WITHIN FIVE YEARS		1,450		500	97030
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$200.00 EACH		99,060		88,942	97075
			13,350,608		12,407,909	

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada





